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08/135.059 10/12/93 SEEBACHER

R 233808419

EXAMINER

PITTS, A

35M1/0214

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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NEW YORK, NY 10022

3502

DATE MAILED:

02/14/95

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.  
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

☒ This application has been examined ☐ Responsive to communication filed on \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ This action is made final.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), \_\_\_\_\_ days from the date of this letter.  
Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133

Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892. | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948. |
| 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Art Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449.      | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152.       |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474.     | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> _____   |

Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION

1. ☒ Claims 1-68 are pending in the application.

Of the above, claims 20, 23, 28, 31-35 & 48-68 are withdrawn from consideration.

2. ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ have been cancelled.

3. ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are allowed.

4. ☒ Claims 1-19, 21, 22, 24-27, 29, 30 & 36-47 are rejected.

5. ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are objected to.

6. ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

7. ☐ This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes.

8. ☐ Formal drawings are required in response to this Office action.

9. ☐ The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on \_\_\_\_\_. Under 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings are ☐ acceptable; ☐ not acceptable (see explanation or Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948).

10. ☐ The proposed additional or substitute sheet(s) of drawings, filed on \_\_\_\_\_, has (have) been ☐ approved by the examiner; ☐ disapproved by the examiner (see explanation).

11. ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed \_\_\_\_\_, has been ☐ approved; ☐ disapproved (see explanation).

12. ☒ Acknowledgement is made of the claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified copy has ☒ been received ☐ not been received ☐ been filed in parent application, serial no. \_\_\_\_\_; filed on \_\_\_\_\_.

13. ☐ Since this application appears to be in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

14. ☐ Other

EXAMINER'S ACTION

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### **Part III DETAILED ACTION**

This is a second office action in response to applicant's amendment and remarks filed 6-14-95. The objection and rejection under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, to the specification and claims, respectively, has been withdrawn and the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) of claims 36-47 has also been withdrawn due to applicant's remarks. However, a new rejection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, has been added to claims 36-47, therefore, this action is a second action non-final.

#### ***Specification***

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.75(d)(1) and M.P.E.P. § 608.01(I). Correction of the following is required: there is no discussion of a "Fottinger coupling" as set forth in claim 3.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 36, line 3, the phrase "connectable with a rotary driving device" and, in line 6, the phrase "connectable with a rotary driven device" renders the scope of the

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claim indefinite because it cannot be readily determined if applicant is actually claiming that the coupling is connected with the driving device or if the runner is connected to the driven device, respectively.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 1-8, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24-27, 29, 30 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent 54-145860.

The Japanese Patent '860 discloses a torque converter with a bypass clutch including all of the elements as set forth in applicant's claims. Please note the housing 6 connected with a rotary driving device 1, 2; a carrier (hub) 26 which contains stressing means 27, 28 connected to the runner 10 by a weld for rotating therewith and a confining portion 24 radially outwardly adjacent the energy storing element; a runner 10 disposed in the housing and connected to a rotary driven

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device 13 via hub 12; a torsionally elastic damper means 25 for transmitting power between the housing 6 and the driven device 13, wherein the torsion elastic means includes at least one energy storing device acting in a circumferential direction of the impeller 8 between the runner 10 and the driven device 13 via hub 12 and piston 15 and the energy storing device is spaced apart from and disposed radially outwardly of the axis of rotation X-X. The Japanese Patent also includes a guide wheel 11; a driving device 1 which includes an output element 2 of an engine and said driven device 13 includes an input element of a transmission; and said housing includes a wall 6 adjacent the driving device 2, wherein the power transmitting device is disposed between the wall and the runner 10. The damper includes an output member (piston) 15 which is axially movable and an output element 21 arranged to transmit torque to the driven device and is nonrotatably connected with the output member 13.

Claims 1-8, 11-17, 22-25 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Friedmann et al. 5,377,796.

Friedmann et al. discloses all of the elements as set forth in applicant's claims. Please note the wear resistance member 23 and the torsion damping spring 20 which is preformed into a curved shape and extends along an arc between 90° and 175°.

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***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of potential 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Friedmann et al. 5,377,796.

Friedmann et al. discloses all of the limitations as set forth in applicant's claims as noted in the rejection under 35 USC 102(e) except there is no indication of the spring gradient preformed curved springs 20. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine

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the optimum range of the spring gradient, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claim 36-47 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is an Examiner's statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record does not reveal or render obvious a power transmitting apparatus having all of the elements as set forth in the independent claim specifically including the combination of the stressing means for stressing the elastic damper which is connected with a runner for joint movement about and along the axis, wherein the runner is connected with a rotary driven device and is movable relative to the output element in the direction of the axis.

***Response to Amendment***

Applicant's arguments filed 6-14-95 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be fully persuasive.

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Applicant argues that "Fottinger coupling" is an well known term in the art and therefore the rejection under 35 USC 112 should be withdrawn.

However, if applicant fully read the rejection he would have noted that the examiner is not disputing the fact that "Fottinger coupling" is well known, only that applicant has not provided any support in the specification for the use of the term in the claims. To clarify the examiner's position, the objection to the specification and the rejection to claim 3 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, have been withdrawn and a new objection to the specification under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, has been added. The reasoning remains the same and applicant's duty to correct the specification also remains.

Applicant further argues that the Toyota '860 does not disclose an energy storing element disposed in a power train between a runner and a driven device, but that the Toyota reference disclose the energy storing element between the runner and the piston.

However, it appears that applicant's arguments are directed to Figure 1 of the present applicant. This Figure was restricted in paper no. 4 and non-elected by applicant in paper no. 5. Figures 2 and 3 were the elected figures. Figure 2 clearly shows the same features as shown in the Toyota reference, that, when locked up, the spring 125 is connected to the runner 113 and the housing 112 which is attached to the driven device (the engine, not numbered). Toyota shows a spring 25 attached to

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the runner 10 such that, when locked up, the spring is connected to the runner 10 and the housing 6 which is attached to the driven device (the engine) 1, 2. The spring must be attached to the driven member when the bypass clutch is in the locked up state because in order for the driven member to drive the driving member with a 1:1 ratio, i.e., bypassing the variable torque output of the impeller and turbine. A more detailed description has been given in the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) to clarify the examiner's position.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 36-47 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the withdrawal of the rejection to these claims and the indication of allowable subject matter.

Applicant also argues that Friedmann et al. does not disclose the energy storing elements operating between the runner and the driven device as claimed by applicant.

However, if applicant refers to Figures 7, 8 and 10-12, the various torque converters, when in the locked up state, clearly show the spring in a power flow connection between the runner 336 and the driven device 4, 5 via housing 307 just as in applicant's elected species. The spring maintains an engagement with the housing and is selectively engageable with the turbine runner shell 336 at 338 thus causing a 1:1 torque transfer between the driven and driving devices through the runner and bypassing the variable torque output transmitted by the impeller and turbine.



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With respect to applicant's request that the indication of the relevancy of cited prior art not used in any rejections be noted as having only "somewhat similar characteristics as in applicant's present invention" is noted. Such indication is redundant because the use of the word "similar" indicates that the references are not the "same as" applicants disclosed invention. Also "somewhat" is a relative term that neither adds nor subtracts to the meaning of the statement. Therefore, the statement as originally written remains.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrea L. Pitts whose telephone number is (703) 308-2159.



Andrea L. Pitts  
Primary Examiner,  
Art Unit 3502

Pitts/alp  
September 29, 1995